ALABAMA REPORTER.

TALLADEGA, ALA.

THURSDAY, March 8, 1866.

We are authorized to announce **M. J. Turnley, Esq.,** as a candidate for Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit. Election 1st Monday in May next.

We are authorized to announce **John Henderson, Esq.,** as a candidate for Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit. Election 1st Monday in May next.

We are authorized to announce **Geo. S. Walden, Esq.,** as a candidate for Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit. Election first Monday in May.

We are authorized to announce Rev. E. Law as a candidate for County Superintendent of Education. Election 1st Monday in May.

We are authorized to announce Hon **Wm. H. Thornton** as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of Probate of Talladega county. Election 1st Monday in May next.

THE NEWS.

In the Senate, the question upon the President's veto called for the chair announced that it was—shall the bill pass, the President's objection notwithstanding, upon which a vote was required by the Constitution. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hawes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, of Ind., Lane, of Kansas, Nye, Pollard, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Morrill, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson and Yates—30.

Nays—Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Dixon, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Van Wycke and Wiley—18.

The chair announced that the number voting in the affirmative being less than two-thirds the bill had failed.

This announcement was greeted with loud hisses from the colored gallery and mingled applause and hisses from other parts of the galleries.

The chair ordered the galleries to be cleared, which was done, and the Senate at 5 o'clock adjourned.

A dispatch from Washington to a New York paper says the following dispatch had been received in Washington from Secretary Seward:

"NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—It is all right and safe. The Union is restored and the country safe. The President's speech is triumphant, and the country will be happy.

(Signed) W. H. SEWARD."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Gen. Howard has addressed the following circular to the Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau:

DEAR SIR: Anticipating the excitement that will necessarily follow the action of the Government with reference to the Freedmen's Bill, you may feel somewhat embarrassed in the duties devolving upon you under the law and regulations now existing; and that you may act steadily and firmly in any emergency, you must be prepared for an increased hostility on the part of those who have so persistently hindered and troubled you and your agents, and there may be an increased restlessness amongst the freedmen. The President has assured the Commissioners that he regards the present law as continuing the existence of the bureau at least one year from now."

The remainder of the circular asks what steps have been taken to sustain the indigents and find employment for the unoccupied, and urges the assistant commissioners to show the intentions of the Government and the complete practicability of the free labor system.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24—Maitlan has been opened by an Imperial decree.

Maximilian's prospects are still depreciating.

Juarez advises the Mexican Consul here that his affairs are very promising, and that the imperialists are evacuating Chihuahua and no prospect of their going to El Paso.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The President has received the following:

"ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—The conservative Union men of Missouri greet you with one hundred guns for the noble stand you have taken in defence of the liberty of the people.

(Signed) F. B. BROWN,
President of the State Central Committee of the Conservative Union Men of Missouri."

The Legislature of North Carolina has passed a bill to supply every Confederate soldier who lost a leg or arm in the service with an artificial limb.

The Australian papers make mention of sudden and intense heat in the middle of November, affecting the health of very many persons. The Melbourne Age says that at Beechworth several animals, principally cats and dogs, died of sunstroke. On the 21st the thermometer at Adelaide reached 113.5 deg. in the shade and 155.5 deg. in the sun, as shown by the register at the observatory.

The city Council of Vicksburg have acceded to a proposition from the Freedmen's Bureau to erect a hospital for the negroes in that city. The city to pay one half the expense of the building and the U. S. Government to pay the other half, and bear all the expense of conducting it.

[From the Daily Selma Messenger.]

The Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad.

We have before us an address made by the President and Board of Directors of the Alabama & Tennessee Rivers Railroad company to the bond holders of that company, setting forth, in brief and general terms the present condition and future prospects of the company, so far as calculated to interest the creditors and stockholders, and submitting, in connection with it, a proposition for the liquidation of the interest due and unpaid on the bonds.

This address contains some valuable information which the stockholders and creditors would be pleased to see. We will in brief terms lay before our readers the leading facts and features of this address.

It shows that the road is finished 135 miles, and in operation to Blue Mountain. It shows that 15 miles North of Blue Mountain, in the direction of Rome and Dalton, are graded and ready for the superstructure, and that the heaviest work between Jacksonville and Gadsden is performed, and on another road, in extension of the Ala. & Tenn. Rivers Railroad, the entire grading from Gadsden to Gunter's Landing is finished, 38 miles. It shows the entire cost of the road with equipments, exclusive of interest, have been $2,422,192 85.

The capital stock of the company paid in is $1,149,180 81. In 1852 the company sold $500,000 of its first mortgage bonds, and after the road was finished 100 miles, the company sold $338,000 of the same bonds due and payable in 1872, making in all of the first mortgage bonds $838,000.

At different times the company has sold off its second mortgage bonds a fraction under 800,000 which fell due 1st July, 1864. A portion has been paid and leaves now out-standing and unpaid of the second mortgage bonds $825,000.

The floating debt of the company is about $154,000, thus showing that the entire debt of the company for first and second mortgage bonds and floating debt amounts to $1,217,000.

To this should be added interest not included in the above statement. Also the cost of eight locomotives, sixty freight cars, and a large bill for railroad supplies recently purchased by the President on two years time, payable in monthly installments, the sum total being $184,184 32.

In addition to the road and appurtenances, the company own about 375 000 acres of land on and in the vicinity of the road, donated by the Congress of the United States in the year 1856. A large portion of these lands are in the mineral region near which the road lies. The grant embraces thousands of acres of what is regarded as the most valuable portion of the coal fields and iron mines of the State.

The superior quality of the coal, the thickness and position of the veins, its accessibility and proximity to market, being a portion of the coal fields nearest to the Gulf, render these lands very valuable. The grant also embraces large quantities of iron ore and other minerals, and large tracts of valuable timbered lands. These lands at an average of $4 per acre, would amount to $1,500,000, or more than the entire debt of the company.

The stockholders and creditors of this company will doubtless be highly gratified when they read the address of the Board of Directors made by the President, to learn that for the fiscal year, ending June 1st, 1864, and for the next ten months, up to April 1st, 1865, when Selma fell, that the gross earnings of the road for one year and ten months amounted to the sum of $5,845,297 in Confederate money.

The expenses for operating the road including the purchase and repairs of locomotives and cars, &c., amount to 1,506-081, which leaves the net earnings of the road $1,339,216 for one year and ten months. These figures show promising results for a road of 135 miles, without through connections and operating under many disadvantages, with greatly inadequate machinery.

But the results of this business were much more than lost to the company by the sudden fall of the Confederate States, whose Government was indebted to this company a small fraction under one million of dollars, which was a total loss; and by the destruction by the invading force under command of Gen. Wilson. This was followed by the loss of all the important bridges on the road but one, the greater portion of trestle works, the depots, platforms, machine shops and machinery, forwarding ware houses, offices, seven locomotives and the largest portion of the freight cars and other valuable property. These losses were very heavy, and left the company in a greatly embarrassed condition, without a dollar of available means.

The report shows the bridges have been replaced, road repaired and in operation, part of the depots rebuilt, and other buildings in process of construction. The gross earnings of the road, with its inadequate rolling stock, since its destruction to the first of January, 1866, amounts to $501,856 85, which earnings have been expended in operating the road, making repairs, purchasing tools, machinery, and paying debts, &c.

The report shows the future prospects of the road and its contemplated extension and connections, which should be read by every one interested. This address and report can be had by calling at the office of the company, copies having been sent off to many of the stock holders and bondholders.

And in conclusion, the Board of Directors propose to the bond-holders to fund their interest debt, by giving them income-bonds for the interest due and to become due in July next, bearing the same rate of interest as the principal bonds, and to devote the entire net earnings of the road, from and after a period to be agreed on, to the payment of these bonds and interest thereon, these income-bonds to be held as collaterals for the payment of the coupons, and to be placed in the hands of a trustee to be agreed upon, for the benefit of the bond-holders, the coupons to be surrendered and cancelled as the bonds set apart for them shall be paid.

CAPTIONS OF THE PUBLIC ACTS

PASSED AT THE PRESENT SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

An act to incorporate the Planters' and Merchants' Mutual Insurance company of Mobile.

To incorporate the Alabama Petroleum, Vapor Stove and Gaslight Company.

To provide for taking the Census of the State of Alabama for the year 1866, as ordered by an ordinance of the Convention in 1865.

To regulate the office of the Attorney General.

To regulate the cost of revenue stamps in suits at law.

To incorporate the Mobile Manufacturing Company.

To incorporate the Rock and Lignite Oil Company of Alabama.

To legalize the issue of change bills by authority of the city Council of Montgomery.

To amend certain sections of the charter and amended charter of the Ala. & Tenn. rivers Railroad Company and to enlarge the powers of the said company.

To amend the charter of the city of Montgomery to extend certain bonds due by the city for building the State House.

To incorporate the Alabama Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

To amend an act entitled an act to amend the charter of the Opelika and Talladega Railroad Company, approved November 9, 1851.

To loan seventy thousand dollars to the University of Alabama.

To incorporate the Southern Press Telegraph Company.

To provide for the payment of the interest on State bonds and to provide for the issue of State bonds to aid such payment.

To incorporate the Eufaula Gas Light Company.

To repeal an act relative to the toll at Wetumpka Bridge.

To repeal an act to authorize the qualified voters of the city of Tuscaloosa to elect a city Marshall, approved Feb. 5, 1840.

To incorporate the Governor's Guard.

Authorizing the Courts of county Commissioners of this State, to license and permit wounded and disabled soldiers of the late Confederate army to peddle free of tax in their respective counties.

To fix the time for holding the general elections in this State.

To provide adequate compensation to the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

To amend section 3107 of the code, so as to make the penalty discritional with the Jury.

To reduce the salary of Warden of the Penitentiary.

To incorporate the Alabama and Georgia Manufacturing Company.

To incorporate the Chattahoochee Manufacturing Company.

To incorporate the Decatur and Danville Railroad.

To incorporate the Stonewall Insurance Company.

To relieve county superintendents and Trustees of Education.

To incorporate the Commercial Savings' company of Mobile.

To require the Attorney General to proceed against certain persons, and the Governor to take steps to recover property belonging to the State.

To repeal an act entitled an act to amend section 1148 of the code as to overseers of roads.

To incorporate the Mobile Medical Society.

To repeal an act entitled an act to repeal certain acts regulating Judicial proceedings and for other purposes.

To amend an act to extend the charters of the Banks of Alabama therein named.

To incorporate the Deposit Savings' Association Mobile.

To incorporate the city of Demopolis.

To incorporate the Alabama and Georgia coal oil and manufacturing company.

To authorize the Governor to negotiate a temporary loan for the use of the State or to issue treasury notes.

To incorporate the Mobile Mutual Insurance company.

To incorporate the Medical and Surgical society of the city of Montgomery.

To amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Southern Bank of Alabama.

To amend an act entitled an act to extend the charter of the Bank of Mobile.

To incorporate the Ivy Creek Academy.

To revise the charter of the North Alabama College.

To incorporate the Cahaba Petroleum and Mining company.

To prevent from levy and sale two hundred pounds of lint cotton for the use of every family.

To amend an act entitled an act to regulate the toll of Grist Mills in this State.

To restrict taxation in the town of Greenville.

To authorise the city council of Demopolis to levy a special tax for the purpose of building a jail, &c.

For the relief of the Sheriff of Montgomery county.

To incorporate the Alabama Mining, Manufacturing and Improvement company.

To repeal all laws heretofore enacted in relation to the distillation of grain in this State.

To assume and provide for the payment of the tax on real estate imposed by acts of Congress on the 5th of March, 1861.

To legalize marriages that took place within the Federal military line during the occupation of the State by the enemy between the 11th day of April, 1862, and 1st day of July, 1865.

To prevent persons from interfering so as to induce laborers or servants to abandon their contracts or to employ such without the consent of their original employers before the expiration of their contracts, &c.

To amend the charter of the South Alabama Manufacturing Company.

To amend an act amendatory of an act to incorporate the Alabama direct trade and Exchange company.

For securing taxes from transient dealers.

To amend the charter of the Selma and Meridian Railroad company, delivered.

To establish the time of holding the regular annual meeting of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama.

Empowering the city council of Selma to levy a specific tax.

To remove and extend the time of payment of certain State Bonds therein named.

To amend section 1902 of the code.

To amend section 1847 of the code.

To authorize Notaries Public to administer affidavits without seal.

To give a lien on the crop and stock for advances to assist in making the crop.

Memorial and Joint resolutions to the President of the United States in relation to the withdrawal of the Federal troops from Alabama.

To amend an act incorporate the City Savings association of Mobile.

To incorporate the Southern Rock Oil Company.

To incorporate the Larkensville academy in Jackson county.

To establish Revenue Laws of the State of Alabama.

To incorporate the town of Tuskegee in Macon county.

To amend the 3d section of an act to incorporate the Union Express Company.

To incorporate the Alabama, Tennessee and North Western Oil and Mining company.

To exempt certain property therein named from levy and sale for the use of every family in the counties of Jackson, Marshall, Madison, Limestone, Lawrence, Franklin and De Kalb.

To regulate salaries of officers of the Executive Department of the State and to regulate the same, and to discontinue certain officers therein named.

To amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Central City Insurance Company, approved Nov. 28, 1858.

To amend section 3670 of the code of Alabama, so as to prevent the receipt of certificates in payment of fines and forfeitures.

To define and regulate the liability of common carriers.

To extend an act entitled an act to provide a more efficient remedy in cases of unlawful detainer in the city of Mobile, approved 3d March, 1848, to the county of Mobile.

The National Bankrupt Bill.

This bill was introduced in the House in the last Congress by Mr. Jencks, of Rhode Island, and, upon his motion, was referred to a select committee, which committee was again constituted at the present session. The bill passed the House in the last Congress, and will probably pass both Houses at the present session.

It has been very carefully prepared [illegible] the author, and it has been approved by [illegible] ling jurists and commercial [illegible] throughout the country.

When, a year or two ago, a committee of the British Parliament was engaged upon the modification and improvement of their bankrupt system, they took eighteen out of the twenty-one new provisions incorporated in their act from Mr. Jenck's bill.

The bill gives the present United States courts jurisdiction in all cases arising under the act, and regulates the appointment, duties, and powers of the officers who are to act in a judicial capacity under supervision of the courts, and subject to their order, the practice in all proceedings in bankruptcy, and some other matters of merely professional interest.—The bill, then, provides for voluntary bankruptcy on the motion of the creditors of the bankrupt. The provisions are distinct as to each.

In voluntary bankruptcy it is provided that any person residing within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing debts provable under the act $500 in amount, can apply by petition to the judge of the judicial district in which he resides, setting forth his inability to pay his debts, annexing a sworn schedule of his debts, their amount and nature with the names and residence of the creditors; annexing an inventory of all property of every kind in his possession in which he has an interest; and the filing of such petition is to be an act of bankruptcy, and the petitioner is to be adjudged a bankrupt. The judge is then to issue a warrant, directing the marshall to take possession of all the debtor's property of every kind, and keep the same until the appointment of an assignee, and directing him to notify creditors to prove their debts. Assignees are to be chosen by the greater part in value, of creditors, and such assignees, when approved by the judge, take possession of the debtor's property and all books and papers relating thereto with certain slight exceptions.

All debts and disabilities existing, though not matured or not ascertained in amount at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy, may be proved against the bankrupt's estate, and all claims provable under the act can be prosecuted in no other manner than under the act, except for the mere purpose of deciding their amount. All claims are to be presented on oath, and are to be investigated judicially in case either their amount or validity is disputed. The assignees also have power, under the supervision of the courts, to sell or redeem property, and to take various prescribed measures for the advantage of the estate—to bring and to defend suits on behalf of the estate.

Wages due an operative, clerk, or house servant to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars, are to have the priority over all the other claims of individuals and be first paid in full. At the final dividend claims are to be paid in the following order: First, fees and costs of the proceedings; second, all dues to the United States; third, all dues to the State in which the proceedings are pending; fourth wages of operatives, &c., which have accrued in the six months preceding the first notice of the proceedings as above mentioned; fifth, all dues to persons entitled to priority, aside from the provisions of the act, under the laws of the United States.

On due notice, at the time and under the conditions provided by the act the final discharge is to be given to the bankrupt from all claims provable under the act; such discharge to be withheld, or to be invalid if granted, in case of fraud or violation on the part of the petitioner of the provisions of the act in that behalf.

No second discharge is to be granted to any bankrupt whose estate is insufficient to pay the seventy per cent. of the claims against it without the consent of three fourths in value of his creditors.—And no third discharge can be granted in any case. But any bankrupt who has paid all claims existing at the time of a previous bankruptcy shall be entitled to a discharge as though there had been no previous application. Creditors may oppose the discharge, and have the grounds of their opposition tried by jury. All debts created by action of the bankrupt in a fiduciary capacity are exempted from the operation of the discharge.—Similar provisions are made as to bankruptcy proceedings on the part of partnerships and corporations.

The proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy on the motion of the creditors differ from those in voluntary bankruptcy simply in their commencement. Whenever a debtor avoids legal process in an action for the recovery of a debt or demand provable under the act, or disposes of his property in fraud of his creditors; or whenever a banker, merchant or trader fraudulently suspends and does not resume the payment of his commercial paper within fourteen days, and in a large class of enumerated cases, the debtor, on petition of his creditors to the amount of over two hundred and fifty dollars, shall be adjudged a bankrupt.

After the adjudication of bankruptcy, three-fourths in value of the creditors can, under the direction and approval of the court, wind up and settle the bankrupt's estate in such manner as they may agree upon, and the estate is then vested in trustees, the rights and duties of the trustees being similar to those of the assignees under the ordinary method of procedure; and the discharge is to be in the same form and of the same effect as though the usual proceedings in bankruptcy were had.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Talladega Lodge No. 30, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held on Tuesday evening, 27th ult., the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed Brother, **Thomas Warwick**, who departed this life on the 23th ult.

Resolved, That while we mourn with unfeigned sorrow the death of one whom we loved as a Brother, and shed the tear of sympathy over the grave of a noble spirit, a generous hearted man, a useful citizen, and a true Odd Fellow, we mourn not as those who have no hope, but trust that while he sleeps the sleep that knows no earthly waking he was prepared for the change which leads to life eternal.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; that these proceedings be spread upon the minutes of the Lodge; and that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the town papers.

THOMAS HAYDEN,
THOS. J. CROSS,
CHARLES McLANE } Com.

Gen. G. B. Hodge, late Confederate States army, for some time in command of South Mississippi and East Louisiana, has become a banker in Cincinnati.

The New Penal Law.

"Cleo," the [illegible] correspondent [illegible] of the Mobile Register, gives the following correct and succinct synopsis of the material changes introduced by the new Penal Code, adopted at the recent session of our Legislature:

1. Whipping and branding are abolished as legal punishments, and a new punishment is introduced, entitled "hard labor for the county."—This "hard labor for the county" is put under the control of the Court of County Commissioners, who are authorised to employ a superintendent of the convicts, to make regulations for their government and labor to put them to work on the public roads, bridges, etc, or to hire them out to railroad companies or private individuals. Bonds are required of both superintendents and hirers, and heavy penalties are enacted against them for any maltreatment, neglect, or want of proper care and attention to the convicts committed to their charge.

2. For all offences which were heretofore punishable by fine, by fine or imprisonment, either in the county jail or in the penitentiary, the jury may still impose a fine, to which the court, in its discretion, may superadd imprisonment or hard labor, within specified limits in each case.

3. The dividing line between grand and petit larceny is raised from twenty to one hundred dollars; grand larceny being made a felony that is it may be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary; while petit larceny is only a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or by fine and imprisonment in the county jail. For both offences, however, the court may impose hard labor instead of punishment.

4. A county court is established for the trial of misdemeanors. It is required to hold monthly terms, and proceeds without indictment, grand jury or petit jury; but, if an offender, when brought before it for trial, demands a trial by jury, he must be bound over for trial to the next term of the Circuit Court. An appeal to the Circuit Court is allowed from all judgments of conviction by the county Court but the party is required to give bond, with security, for the payment of the fine and costs. The Probate Judge is made, ex officio the County Court. He is required to give bond, and to pay over all fines and forfeitures collected by him into the county treasury; and his salary is to be paid out of the county treasury.

5. Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction over a few minor offences, such as vagrancy, larceny of less than ten dollars, and assaults affrays, &c, in which no weapon is used. These proceedings conform substantially to proceedings before the County Court.

If I am not mistaken, the new code makes no distinction on account of color. During the reading of it at the clerk's desk, I did not once hear the *freedmen* used; and the word *negro* I only noticed in one section, which prohibits marriages between white persons and negroes.

It is thought that the new system will in its practical operation, save several hundred thousand dollars to the State within the present year.—This desirable result is to be effected, partly, by the speedy trials in the county Court, which will greatly lessen the enormous jail fees now so burdensome in every county; and partly by the mode of proceeding in that court which dispenses with grand and petit jurors. Of course, all these costs are imposed on the defendant, if he is convicted; but if he is insolvent, (as most defendants are,) must be paid by the State or county under the present laws. A third economical feature of the new system is a provision to the effect, that, if the defendant when convicted, fails to pay the fine and costs, he must be put to hard labor for the county—*be made to work it out* at the rate of about fifty cents a day. These several provisions, it seems to me, must greatly reduce the expenses necessarily attending the administration of the criminal law; and if they have that effect, the new code will prove a public benefit. It is to be expected that many defects will be developed in the practical working of this, as of every other new system of laws; but they can scarcely counter-balance the pressing evils which it is intended to remedy, and can be corrected by subsequent legislation.

The Republican Banner of Nashville, has seen a private letter from a gentleman who heard the memorable speech of the President on the 22d, from which it makes the following extract.

"The manner of the President was pretty much as you have often seen in the Senate. He is, as you are aware, always animated. But on this occasion he tempered his voice and gestures, and spoke slowly and smoothly. The only interruptions were those which brought out his allusions to Stevens, Sumner, Wendell Phillips and Forney. These he delivered impromptu of course, and with great earnestness. I saw and spoke with him after he concluded. He was perfectly calm and collected. He asked what I thought of his remarks, and on my replying that they were effective and appropriate, he laughed and said, "I hope so," and proceeded with his business as placidly as ever."

Hon. A. Marshall has been appointed Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Sampson.

The Post's Washington special says the Reconstruction committee have agreed to the proposition to admit the Tennessee delegation to seats in Congress.

The coldest seat in an omnibus—the one nearest the Pole.

SIGHT EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

ISBELL & SON,
Are checking on the
Importers & Traders National Bank, New York,
in any amount desired.
MONEY received on DEPOSIT and paid back at a moments notice, free of charge. GOLD and uncurrent BANK NOTES bought and sold.
Talladega, Feb'y 20, '66.

H. M. COBB,
[illegible]
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
Wines, Liquors, Fruits, Preserves, &c.,
NO. 80 GRAVIER STREET,
feb23 NEW-ORLEANS. 1y

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!
STONE, WRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
IN COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Our stock is large, and of the choicest quality, consisting of the following:
100 bbls. Flour,
50 " Irish Potatoes, for planting,
50 " Onions,
20 " Sugar,
20 Boxes Cheese,
15 Bbls. Whisky,
10 " Choice Carolina Rice,
Mackerel in bbls, half bbls and kits,
20 Bbls Lard, choice country & Western,
Plain and Sugar cured Hams,
Bacon, Sides and Shoulders,
Tobacco, chewing and smoking,
Coffee, Rio and Java,
Golden syrup,
Molasses,
1,000 Lbs. Candy,
10,000 Cigars, Domestic and Havana,
Powder and Shot,
Pickles, Sardines, &c.
We are determined to sell our goods at such prices by the package as will make it to the interest of the country Merchant to buy his goods in this market.
To families in the city, wanting anything in our line, we would say that they can be accommodated with any quality of GROCERIES or COUNTRY PRODUCE, from one pound of Lard or Butter to a cask of Bacon or Sugar.

TALLADEGA, Ala., Feb'y. 23, 1866.
DURING my absence from the State, Gen. McClellan, is my authorized and empowered agent, and will transact any business for me in my stead.
THOS. N. HALL.

COTTON SEED FOR SALE.
I HAVE a Lot of Good Fresh COTTON SEED, which I will sell, if applied to, at my plantation, 7 miles south of Talladega.
LEVI W. LAWLER.
February 20, 1866.

N. C. GULLETT,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 33, NATCHEZ STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
References:
W. H BARNEY & CO.
T. P MILLER & CO.,
J. P. RICHARDSON, } Mobile, Ala
VANDIVER & HENDERSON, Talladega.
D A. LONG,
August 23, 1865-tf

HALL, CURRY & CO.,
Water Street, Selma, Ala.,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THE LARGEST Stock of GROCERIES ever brought to this market. Having recently bought their goods, they will be able to sell them at much less rates than they have been sold heretofore. To the Merchant in the country, we will be able to give him his goods at such prices as will make it to his interest to buy in this market.
To the Planter, we will give him his goods at as low rates by order, as if he was in the market. Our stock is full and complete, and every article in the Grocery line will be kept by us.
jan23tf HALL, CURRY & CO.

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!
30,000 Bushels of Corn expected from the West by the 15th Feb'y.
jan293m HALL, CURRY & CO.

5000 Bushels new Cotton Seed, Petti Gulph & Boyd's Prolific. Warranted Good. For sale at BURR & CO'S.